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CONGER CALLS FOR HELP

He Is Reported to Have Been Still Alive in Peking on July 18.

MESSAGE TO STATE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Hay received yesterday, through Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister in Washington, the following dispatch, purporting to have been sent by Minister Conger from Peking on July 18:

British Legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre.

The message was accepted as authentic by Government officials, Secretary Hay saying that it was a complete reply to his cipher cable message of July 11 to Minister Conger.

Measures were at once taken to hurry forward the expedition to Peking. Secretary Hay directed the American diplomatic representatives abroad to urge upon the Governments to which they are accredited the necessity of prompt action for relief of the foreigners in the Chinese capital. Instructions were also sent by Secretaries Root and Long to the American military and naval commanders in China.

It was said at the Chinese Legation in London that news confirming the dispatch of Mr. Conger had been received.

Sheng, Chinese Director of Telegraphs and Railways, announced that the foreigners in Peking were safe on July 19.

Sixty missionaries and one hundred native converts, it was reported from Shanghai, were murdered at Tai-Yuan.

LONDON STILL SKEPTICAL.

VIEWS OF CONGER'S DISPATCH—CHINESE BEATEN IN SIBERIA.

[Copyright, 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 21, 6 a. m.—The strange cipher message which is alleged to have been received from the American Minister in Peking is the subject of comment in this morning's newspapers. On the one hand it is suggested that the telegram is a forgery, while on the other, it is believed that it is one of the many genuine messages that were sent from the Legation in the last terrible days of the siege. No paper, however, really ventures to hope in the absence of more definite news that any of the foreigners are alive in Peking to-day.

"The Times" fails to see how the message can be accepted as satisfactory evidence that Mr. Conger was alive on last Wednesday. An obvious criticism based on the fact that no date is put to the message itself is that it is probably an old one intercepted by the Chinese authorities.

According to a telegram to "The Express," appalling scenes followed the burning of the native city of Tien-Tsin, nauseous fumes from the thousands of charred bodies of Chinamen enveloping the allies' camp, and causing strong men to break down. It is stated that no wounded were left among the Chinese.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Telegraph" sends particulars of the crushing defeat inflicted by the Russians on the Chinese in the neighborhood of Blagoveschensk. The Czar's troops have occupied all the important positions on the right bank of the Amoor, killing two thousand of their opponents and taking seventeen guns in the operations. I. N. F.

LONDON CRITICS STARTLED.

CONGER'S MESSAGE CAUSES DISCUSSION IN ENGLISH CAPITAL.

[Copyright, 1900: By The New-York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 21, 1 a. m.—Mr. Conger's message to the State Department came like a voice from a tomb, and startled everybody in or out of Parliament. The text of the message was on the bulletin boards of the clubs before 6 o'clock and made the rounds of the House of Commons during the evening. It created a profound impression as soon as it was clearly understood that the cipher dispatch had been answered in cipher, while it was accepted by the Members of Parliament and by diplomatic circles as prima facie evidence that the British Embassy was standing and that the American Minister was alive after the date on which Mr. Hay's message was sent, if not on July 18.

There was a strong tendency to question the genuineness of the reply. It was urged by many quibblers and croakers that the State Department's cipher code might have fallen into the hands of Chinese officials after the destruction of the American Embassy, and that Mr. Hay's message had been deciphered and answered by cunning and treacherous mandarins. When the reply was made that the American Minister would certainly have carried the code book with him in retiring to the British Embassy, objectors were ready to suggest that the key to the cipher would have been obtained after the general massacre, and that the mandarins had been enabled to reply to the American official message.

Another class of objectors laid stress upon the fact that the message sent out by Mr. Conger, about the time when Sir Robert Hart's last despairing appeal was made for succor, had been intercepted, held back and finally forwarded as an answer to Secretary Hay's inquiry. This view was held by a clearheaded barrister with whom I talked last night.

GENERAL VIEW IN LONDON.

The message, he said, might have come from Mr. Conger, but the date had been extended and falsified in order to create a false impression. Other quibblers reasoned that Mr. Conger, if suddenly allowed to communicate with Washington in cipher, would have been more explicit in his statements of facts, and would have given a clearer account of the situation. There was high argument in the smoking room of the

(Continued on page two.)

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Celebrated for its great medicinal properties.—Advt.

NO DOUBT IN WASHINGTON

OFFICIALS ACCEPT THE CONGER MESSAGE AS GENUINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 20.—At last a message from Minister Conger has come in the official secret cipher, written within a few days in the British Legation at Peking under continuous shot and shell from Chinese troops, urging quick rescue to prevent a general massacre. Minister Conger's exact message is:

British Legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre.

The message was undated, but it is understood that it was sent from Peking on July 18.

Word by word these tidings were extracted from the unintelligible jumble of Arabic figures soon after 10 o'clock this morning by Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Adee.

After thirty days' silence the message came as from the grave. An hour earlier the indefatigable Consul-General Goodnow's warning that a cipher message from Conger had been forwarded from the Governor of Shan-Tung had raised conflicting emotions in Secretary Hay's breast—hopes for the best and fears for the worst; hopes for the success of the supreme test put on Chinese communications and the sincerity and veracity of Minister Wu and his friends among high Chinese officials, and fears of convincing proofs of Chinese duplicity and of the destruction of the legations and the inmates. These conjectures were speedily thrust out of mind by Minister Wu's enthusiastic appearance in Secretary Hay's office triumphantly waving the message that was his own vindication and that of the highest civil officials of his country.

RECEIVED BY MINISTER WU.

Minister Wu has breakfast very early in the day, after the fashion of his country, but in the present crisis his breakfasts have been earlier than ever, and much of his day's work is accomplished before other legations in Washington are awake. This morning at 8:30 o'clock, just as he was beginning his repast, a messenger boy on his first round pedalled lazily up to the Legation office, and, handing in a message, took the usual receipt from a servant and wheeled away to other deliveries. It was just like any of the numerous messages received at the Legation recently, many of them with the same Shanghai date line, only it was longer than most of them.

One of the secretaries took it in hand, not intending to bother the Minister with it until after his meal, but in glancing over its unintelligible succession of cipher code words he was startled by the single word "Conger" standing out in the body of the dispatch. In a moment he had handed it to the Minister, whose breakfast was abruptly ended, and immediately there was a stir throughout the establishment as the code books were consulted. It did not take long for the Minister and his secretaries to learn that his attempt to get a message to the besieged Ministers and to secure a reply had been successful, and he was almost beside himself with joy.

It took over half an hour to translate the transmitting phrases of Taotai Sheng, the Imperial Director of Communications, and to bring the Minister's automobile to the door. A few minutes later he appeared, with Mr. Chung, on the stone balcony of the Legation. In his hand he carried a document, carefully wrapped up in a piece of white linen. His face was wreathed in smiles. He stepped into the vehicle, and the faithful American attendant, Charles Lee, who accompanies him on these trips, turned the lever, and they sped down Connecticut-ave. toward the State Department, Mr. Wu bearing the message in his own hands. From the basement to the second floor of the great building is a short distance, but the swift new elevator recently put in for the Diplomatic Corps seemed as slow as its antiquated predecessor to the Minister, who was perspiring and almost breathless with excitement when he was shown into Secretary Hay's office.

IN SECRETARY HAY'S HANDS.

The Secretary had already prepared himself for the Minister's appearance, but nevertheless, not knowing the nature of Mr. Conger's communication, he sat in suppressed anxiety to receive the message. Now, Mr. Wu himself was ignorant of what he had in his hand, because the message was in the State Department cipher, an apparently meaningless mess of figures. But the fact that he had accomplished his purpose and vindicated himself and his Chinese friends warranted him in displaying the highest of good spirits. After showing Secretary Hay his own original message, just as it came from the telegraph office, with the American cipher figures as they stood, and showing by his own book how he read the rest of the transmitting message, or at least a few words of it, Mr. Wu departed for his Legation, still ignorant of what the remarkable message might contain, and courteously expressing no more curiosity

(Continued on page two.)

ALONG THE BLUE JUNIATA
Lies the route of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Refreshing scenery; inviting prospects.—Advt.

This is a picture of the British Legation in which the foreign Ministers and missionaries are besieged. Surrounding it are photographs of the American, British, Russian, French and Italian Ministers.

CONFIRMATION RECEIVED.

CHINESE LEGATION IN LONDON HAS TIDINGS FROM PEKING.

London, July 21.—Sir Halliday Macartney, Counsellor and English Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London, yesterday admitted that the Legation was in receipt of news which it was not yet able to disclose. He added:

You may take it that on July 18, the date of the Conger message, all the Legations and Europeans in Peking were safe. I cannot say why the other Ministers are not able to communicate with their Governments, but there is no reason why they should not use the same channel as Mr. Conger employed.

Perhaps a supreme effort was made for Mr. Conger's message, and possibly the Chinese do not realize the anxiety existing in Europe.

SHENG SENDS WORD OF SAFETY.

REPORTS THAT MINISTERS IN THE CAPITAL WERE SAFE ON JULY 19.

Brussels, July 20.—The Belgian Consul at Shanghai sends the following dispatch, under date of July 19:

Sheng, the Administrator of Telegraphs, announces that the foreigners at Peking were safe and sound on July 19.

An Imperial decree, dated July 16 orders the Viceroy of Tien-Tsin to appraise the damage caused by the troubles, and orders the local militia to repress the rebellion.

THE BATTLE AT TIEN-TSIN.

HEAVY LOSS OF ALLIES—RUSSIANS KILL WOUNDED.

London, July 21.—"The Daily Express" has received the following from Tien-Tsin, dated July 18:

The casualties of the allies in the three days' fighting before the native city of Tien-Tsin exceeded one thousand. It is now certain that there were several Russians and Frenchmen fighting on the Chinese side. The Chinese killed their own women wholesale to prevent them falling into the hands of the Russians.

Yesterday the whole native city was in flames, and the stench of the burning thousands of corpses was unspeakably horrible.

Among the incidents of the fighting on July 13 was the precipitate flight of five hundred French troops from Annam. They had been ordered to hold an important front, but on being charged by the Chinese with bayonets the entire detachment bolted panic stricken.

The Russians killed all the Chinese wounded in revenge for the Peking massacre.

THREATENING CANTON CITY.

Hong-Kong, July 20.—A message from Canton received here to-day reports that all the Tartar troops have moved into the Bogue and other outer forts, and that some of the Black Flags have moved into the Tartar general's compound. Three thousand other Black Flags, with their chiefs, are in an intrenched camp, with artillery, while ten thousand others have moved elsewhere. Canton itself is quiet.

LI UNABLE TO OBTAIN NEWS.

Rome, July 20.—The Italian Consul at Hong-Kong telegraphs under date of Tuesday, July 17, that Li Hung Chang informed him that he was going to Peking to negotiate with the Powers, in compliance with a dispatch signed by the Emperor and the Empress Dowager. The Consul asked him to forward a dispatch to the Italian Minister, Signor Raggi, but Li Hung Chang replied that he had no means of doing so. Li Hung Chang, the Consul reports, notified to the directors of customs that they must obey orders from Canton, not from Peking. The Viceroy at Nanking has given similar instructions for Shanghai.

POLAND WATER DEPOT, 3 PARK PL., N. Y.
Carloads received daily, orders promptly filled.—Advt.

ODELL THE MAN, IT SEEMS

PRACTICALLY DECIDED UPON FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

STATE COMMITTEEMEN, HERE TO ATTEND THE MEETING TO-DAY, ALL FOR HIM—HORACE WHITE AND THE SECOND PLACE ON THE TICKET.

Benjamin B. Odell, jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, has practically been decided upon by the organization leaders as the Republican candidate for Governor this fall.

All the State Committeemen who arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and last night in order to attend the meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at noon to-day are openly in favor of Mr. Odell, and the same thing may be said of the county chairmen. The gathering to-day is a sort of preliminary State Convention, and the unanimity of sentiment in favor of the State chairman for Governor assures him the nomination without opposition at the State Convention in September, it was said last evening.

When Mr. Odell was asked yesterday afternoon if he still refused to be considered a candidate, he replied, with some hesitation, that he was not in position to discuss the subject at this time. He left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at about 4 o'clock for the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where he spent the evening with Senator Platt.

The State Committee to-day will decide upon the place and date for holding the State Convention. In speaking of the work of the committee, Mr. Odell said:

Saratoga will be selected as the place for holding the State Convention, and the date will be September 4, probably. The county chairman will also be on hand to-morrow, and will submit reports from which an idea of the political situation throughout the State can be obtained. The campaign will not be formally opened until after the State Convention, although a lot of preliminary work will be attended to before that time.

Little discussion was heard last night about the second place on the State ticket. All the up-State leaders said it was too early to talk about it. John S. Kenyon, chairman of the Onondaga County Republican Committee, was outspoken, however, in favor of his townsman, Horace White, for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. White had a practically clear field last night, but there may be a scramble for the place by the time the convention meets.

TALKS WITH COMMITTEEMEN.

Only Odell talk was heard last night among the State Committeemen and the county chairmen. A number of them were seen by a Tribune reporter and asked first about the Governorship and then about the political outlook in the different parts of the State. The situation everywhere in the State was described as being particularly bright. Some of the talks follow:

Isaac V. Baker, jr., Washington County:

Odell will be forced to accept the nomination, according to the present outlook. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, and Sherman, of Utica, are good men, but it looks as if the tide was too strongly for Odell for any one else to be considered. If he'll take the nomination, probably no one else will be mentioned. As to the political outlook, I know of a number of Gold Democrats who voted against Bryan in 1896 who have come out against Bryan just as strongly this year as they did four years ago.

Jacob Snell, of Amsterdam:

I know of only one Gold Democrat who voted for McKinley in 1896 who will vote for Bryan this year, and he lives in Fort Plain. It looks as if we would get almost as big a plurality for McKinley this year as we got last time. For Governor? Oh, all our people seem to think that Mr. Odell is a good candidate.

Senator Hobart Krum, of Schoharie:

Everything begins to look like Odell for Governor. I have a high opinion of him as a man and a political manager. He will make a good Governor, if he concludes to accept the nomination. Schoharie.

THE SARATOGA LIMITED.
Another train de luxe on the New York Central. All Pullman cars. Every day but Sunday. See New York Central Ticket Agent.—Advt.

IN ONE ROUND OF THE SUN
The Pennsylvania Limited makes the run from New-York to Chicago over a faultless route.—Advt.

you know, is the only real, rock-ribbed, unfaltering Democratic Gibraltar in the State. We whittled down the margin pretty close in 1898. No one knows how the county will go this year. The Republicans are united and harmonious there, and we will make a good fight.

Frank Senior, treasurer of the Titus Sheard Mills, at Little Falls:

The industrial situation gives us a good advantage in Little Falls. We have a number of knitting mills, and they have been working night and day for months. No one wants to see any change. A neighbor of mine, a Hill Democrat and a lawyer by profession, was in my house on Sunday night last, and told me he was going to vote against Bryan, because he didn't like the way Hill was treated at Kansas City. All the Gold Democrats, pretty near, are going to vote the Republican ticket. Odell suits every one up our way for Governor.

Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse:

I haven't inquired closely into the Governorship situation. A larger percentage of Onondaga Gold Democrats will vote the Republican ticket this year than voted for it four years ago. From personal inquiry I am satisfied that this is true.

George W. Aldridge, of Rochester:

Nothing to say about Odell for Governor. I know plenty of Gold Democrats who are going to vote for McKinley. Monroe will give her normal Republican majority for the Republican ticket.

Senator Coggeshall, of Utica:

It certainly looks like Odell for Governor. He is a brainy, level headed, safe man for the place, and will poll a heavy vote. It is a mistake to assume that Congressman Sherman, of Utica, is a candidate. Attorney-General Davies, of our county, will be renominated, and two important nominations will not be given to the same county. The Gold Democrats in Utica are keeping quiet, but it is fair to assume that many of them will vote the Republica nticket, just as they did four years ago.

John S. Kenyon, of Syracuse:

It looks like Odell for Governor. If Mr. Odell is a candidate for Governor, I am personally in favor of having Horace White, of Syracuse, for the second place on the ticket. I think Odell and White would sound first rate and prove a winning combination.

HOW C. A. SCHIEREN LOOKS AT IT.

HE SAYS THE TALK ABOUT HIS BEING A CANDIDATE IS UNAUTHORIZED.

The friends of ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, of Brooklyn, say there is little prospect of his being the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor this fall on the Republican ticket. It is no secret that Senator Platt and Chairman Odell would like some such man as Mr. Schieren on the ticket. Senator Platt said yesterday that such a nomination would be a good one, as he regarded Mr. Schieren as a vote winner.

When Mr. Schieren was seen by a Tribune reporter at his factory in the "Swamp," he said: "The talk about my being a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor this fall is entirely unauthorized. I shall not discuss the nomination till some one in authority from the Republican organization asks me whether I will consent to be a candidate. They will get an answer without unnecessary delay."

"You are also talked of as a candidate for Governor," it was suggested.

"Yes, but only in the same unauthorized way," replied Mr. Schieren. "It would need to be a very important emergency to convince me that it was my duty to be a candidate for public office. I have been out of politics since 1896, and it would be considerable of a sacrifice for me to engage actively in politics again. It is the duty of a good citizen to give his services whenever he is firmly convinced that he is rendering a public service by so doing; but, as I said before, the emergency would need to be a grave one in order to convince me that any such step is warranted on my part."

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong said yesterday that he thought Congressman Sereno L. Payne would make an admirable candidate for the Republicans to nominate for Governor.

GENERAL GREENE MEETS M. J. DADY.

General F. V. Greene, president of the County Committee, had a long talk last night with Michael J. Dady, of Brooklyn, presumably about the political status of Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff in case Chairman Odell of the State Committee refuses to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Mr. Dady after his talk with General Greene said:

"If Mr. Odell will accept the nomination for Governor no one else will be put forward. With him out of the race, Mr. Woodruff would undoubtedly be the nominee.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!
Is the purest natural spring water in the world.—Advt.

THE PROBLEM OF RESCUE

CONGER'S MESSAGE CAUSES RENEWED ACTIVITY.

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO PUSH ON THE PEKING CAMPAIGN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 20.—The dispatch of Minister Conger has imparted renewed energy to the officials of the Government—the energy of hope and not of despair—evidence of which was seen and felt on every side to-day in both the War and the Navy Departments. There were prolonged conferences between the Secretary of War, the Lieutenant-General of the Army, the Adjutant-General and the heads of the supply departments. All of the latter were exceedingly busy. In the Navy Department similar activity was exhibited and similar conferences were held. The watchword everywhere was "The rescue of Conger."

The Secretary of the Navy lost no time in sending the following message to Admiral Remey:

Conger telegraphs is in British Legation under fire from Chinese troops, and that quick relief only can prevent general massacre. Use and urge every possible endeavor for relief. LONG.

Minister Conger's dispatch convinced the members of the Cabinet that the rescue problem may not prove as difficult as they had feared. They now appear to believe that the established Government of China has been acting in good faith, and exerting its influence and efforts to protect the lives of the diplomatic representatives and other foreigners, but that it has not been able thus far to quell the insurrection or prevent the bombardment of the legations. In this view of the case, the mission of the international troops will be to co-operate with the imperial authorities in furnishing needful and suitable protection to the foreigners, and in removing them to a place of safety pending the restoration of public order, and the desire of those authorities to co-operate with the Powers to that end is assumed to be an earnest and sincere one.

If this is a correct view of the existing facts the problem of rescue will be to some extent simplified and rendered easier, for there ought not to be any doubt that, if so disposed, the Imperial authorities can do much to aid the relieving column when it arrives in the vicinity of Peking, and a smaller column will be required than has been considered necessary while the impression prevailed that the foreigners had all been murdered with the consent of, or at least without opposition, from these authorities.

HURRYING TROOPS FORWARD.

There will, however, be no halt in the preparations to throw a large force into North China from the United States, and to accomplish this at the earliest practicable time. All the regiments and batteries will be hurried forward to San Francisco, and made ready to embark as soon as the transports are in readiness to receive them, and several battalions of infantry and squadrons of cavalry, together with three batteries of artillery, are expected to leave that place on or about August 1. Room will be found on the same transports for five hundred marines, and five hundred more will follow on other transports in the course of the next three or four weeks.

The War Department officials stoutly deny that there is any purpose to call more troops from the Philippines, but despite the denial there is a strong impression in some quarters that two more battalions of infantry and one more light battery will be sent from there to Taku as soon as transportation can be provided for them. They could reach Taku or Tien-Tsin at least three weeks sooner than troops leaving San Francisco at the same time; and time is a most important factor in the successful solution of the rescue problem, as the urgency of Minister Conger's appeal for relief sufficiently attests.

THE FORCE UNDER CHAFFEE.

It is expected that Major-General Chaffee will arrive at Taku within the next eight or ten days, and some days after the arrival of Colonel Daggett with two battalions of the 14th Infantry and Reilly's battery of the 5th Artillery. He will then find himself at the head of an effective force, composed of more than three thousand cavalry, artillery, infantry and marines, after deducting the casualties resulting from the operations at Tien-Tsin. This force will be a compact, well disciplined and thoroughly equipped one, and it alone will be 50 per cent larger than that with which Admiral Seymour recently advanced to within twenty-five miles of the gates of Peking.

The utter lack of any recent official advices concerning the state of affairs at Tien-Tsin, which is considered the key of the problem of rescue, was a subject of grievous complaint and a cause of intense anxiety as well as vexation to-day among all the officials of the departments directly concerned in the efforts to solve it. Unless dispatches have been withheld from publication, no official information whatever has been received by the War and Navy departments respecting events which have occurred at Taku or Tien-Tsin since a week ago to-morrow. It is not officially known, therefore, whether the press dispatches of yesterday and to-day saying that the latter city was destroyed by fire last Saturday were correct or not. It is not officially known, either, whether the international troops were able to hold the positions they carried on Saturday, or were forced back by the enemy. One of the press dispatches indicates that fighting was still in progress on Sunday at Tien-Tsin, which, if correct, would tend to show that the occupation of the walled city and fortifications was not then firmly established. It is not officially known, at least for the benefit of the public, that the railway line of communication between Taku and Tien-Tsin is open, but the dearth of information would seem to indicate that it is not.

ROAD TO PEKING MAY BE OPEN.

The failure to receive reports from the commanding officer of the 9th Infantry indicates, in the opinion of some of the military authorities, that he is either engaged in operations which keep him too busy to report them, or that his means of communication with Taku have been cut off. The field of conjecture is a wide one. One known fact is that the Chinese force which held Tien-Tsin was composed of the best armed and most thoroughly drilled troops of the Imperial army. The Tien-Tsin Army Corps has been often described by competent observers as the flower of the Chinese army. It is said to be about thirty-five thousand strong, and that it is commanded by brave and skilful officers was fully demonstrated in the defence of Tien-Tsin last week. If the result of the engagements of Friday and Saturday was a disastrous defeat of this superb force—such a defeat, for example, as that of Hood's army at Nashville in 1864—the road to Peking was open. It is not beyond the bounds of probability that the commander of the international troops in that event decided to take advantage of the situation by rushing forward as strong a column as possible toward the Chinese capital.

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF THE ALLIES.

Adjutant-General Corbin and other military officers to-day estimated the effective strength of the international forces, after making allow-

CHOLERA INFANTUM, SUMMER COMPLAINT.
A natural Spring Water. Effects marvellous relief and cure. Doctors heartily indorse it. MANA-CEA. Druggists or Depot, 22 Beaver-st.—Advt.

For all Throat and Lung Diseases use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advt.